The Soybean Digest

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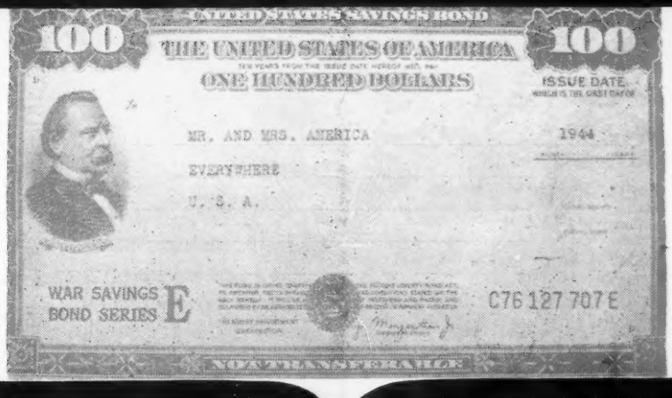

Official Publication

OF

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 4 • NUMBER 9 • JULY • 1944

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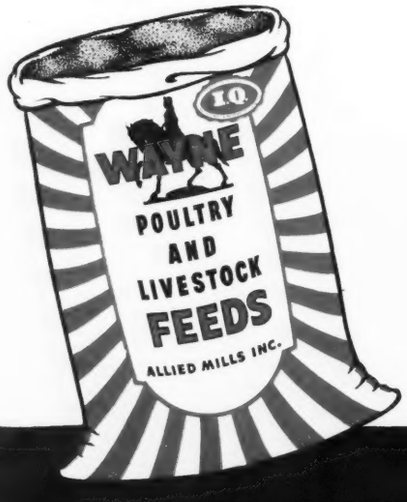

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THE Soybean Digest

GEO. M. STRAYER, Editor KENT PELLETT, Managing Editor

Publishers' Representatives: Ewing-Hutchinson Co., Chicago

Vol. 4 JULY ☆ 1944 No. 9

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Is This Globaloney? The "global mind," referring to those who see the world as a unit and the problems of every nation as now inextricably scrambled together, is out of favor in certain quarters, perhaps because too many of the ideas of the global-minded smack a little of a world WPA. Congresswoman Luce, who at least can turn a neat phrase as well as a neat ankle, called it "globaloney." A lot of people seem to be willing to let it go at that.

A certain gentleman named Wendell Willkie became very global-minded indeed after a course in world geography which he took in one short lesson. His trip around the world may not have been particularly easy, but none can gainsay that it was short. His ideas on the subject made some people very uneasy, which may have had something to do with his political fadeout.

But in all probability these global ideas will not down so readily as did Mr. Willkie. They will keep cropping up, whether we like it or not. Our boys in Africa, China, India, the Solomons and Australia are also taking a course in world geography. Their course is neither short nor easy, so the lessons are not apt to be forgotten. Who dares to predict that they will not be global-minded? It is a safe guess that sooner or later these boys will make the impact of their thinking felt in this country. And that they will insist on doing something to prevent another war in their lifetimes. If freer trade will prevent war, they will be for freer trade, with lowered trade barriers.

It is at this point that soybeaners start seeing floods of cheap foreign oils coming in to ruin the market for soy oil. But does this necessarily follow?

If, in the postwar scheme of things, there is any serious intent to aid native peoples abroad to raise their own scale of living, are there not more intelligent ways to do it than to open the gates to these tropical oils in the U. S.? Is there any evidence that such trade will enrich the natives?

Ezra Levin of the VioBin Corp. says that in the regions where coconuts abound people are underfed and could much better appropriate the coconuts to their own uses than to ship them to us.

Mr. Levin's solution would be to establish processing plants on the ground to convert the coconuts into stable food that would remain largely in these countries where it is produced. "Chemists and engineers using modern technology to process the agricultural products of these lands on the spot, where the values of these agricultural products can be conserved, can change the economic status of the native populations. If we can help them to sell their finished products to us, they will have the money to buy the products we can make. History will some day look back at these periods of exploitation when socalled civilized man despoiled and destroyed one dollar's worth of natural wealth to get his one cent's worth of value."

This would seem to be a much saner approach than to strip these tropical regions of their resources and then to use them to ruin the American market for domestic oils that has been built up with considerable effort as a part of our bulwark of national defense.

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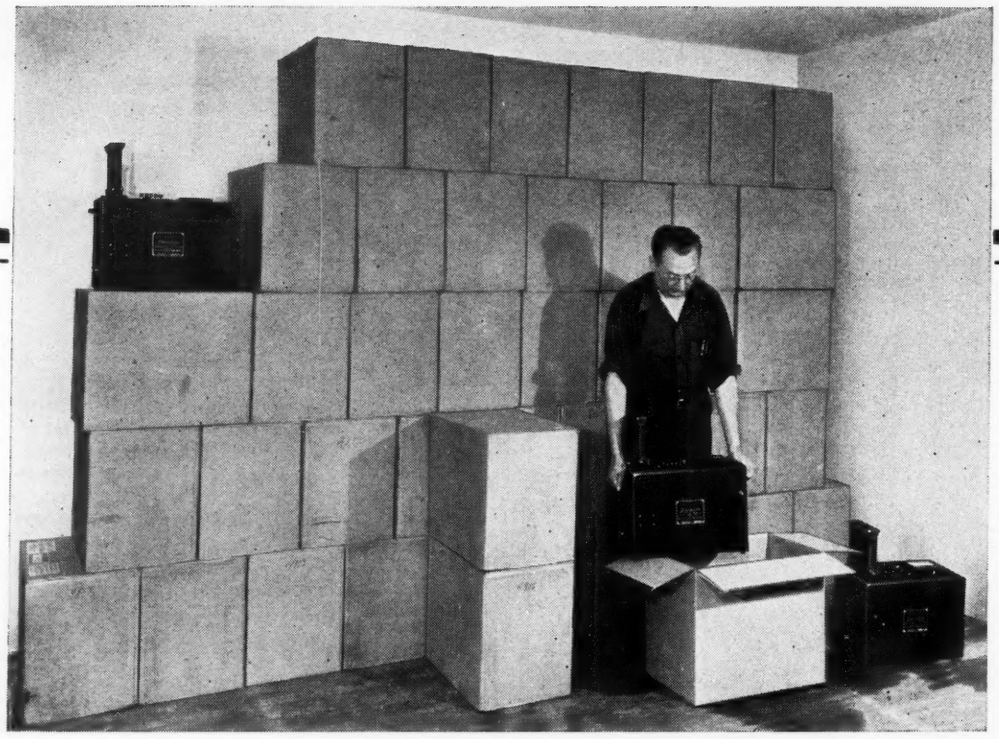
Published on the 15th of each month at Hudson, Iowa, by the American Soybean Association. Entered as second class matter November 20, 1940, at the postoffice at Hudson, Iowa, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Forms close on 5th of month. Subscription price to association members, $1.00 per year; to non-members, $1.50 per year.



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FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR AND WRITE THE PEACE!

Say "SOYBEAN"

• It's about time we overhauled the vocabulary of our industry. The managing editor presents the terms that seem to be most generally acceptable. If others have differing ideas, the editors invite their comments.

By KENT PELLETT

THE SOYBEAN industry has come of age but scarcely talks like an adult. The man in the street—perhaps older heads in the industry as well—is bemused by the babel of tongues. If he consults the press he will even wonder how soybean should be written. Is it soy bean, soyabean, or perhaps soja bean? Why not just plain bean?

A certain amount of confusion is to be expected in a new industry. As new situations develop and new products are manufactured, new terms to describe them must be improvised. Several terms may spring up to cover the same item, and a period of time is required in which to determine which will be most acceptable.

But the industry has now reached the time when it should bring order out of chaos.

The National Soybean Processors Association and the Soy Flour Association have adopted their own standard of usage for the trade. Usage of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is somewhat different, perhaps mainly in being more flexible, since the Department in its publications uses a wide variety of terms. *The Soybean Digest*, as the official organ of the American Soybean Association, has been wandering, not always too happily, midway between the two groups.

A few months ago Whitney Eastman, of General Mills, Inc., sent this publication a memorandum which he had prepared for use by his firm. The short vocabulary of soybean terms which follows is mainly his material, with some amendments and additions as suggested by various people in the industry and the Department of Agriculture. It is published here in the hope that a more uniform adoption of soybean terms that are generally acceptable may be secured, and to call attention to such conflicts as exist. It is tentative and far from complete.

Soybean terms readily fall into two different groups, those pertaining to food products for human consumption and those dealing with livestock feed and industrial uses. In the United States the soybean has become generally associated with livestock feed in the public mind. Food specialists have maintained that the word soybean grates on the ear and that it does not bring up the most pleasant associations in the mind of the average person. For this reason, it has seemed desirable to employ somewhat different terms when speaking of human foods, and the use of "bean" is gradually being eliminated in connection with soy foods.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture prefers "soya" as a food term. It is used in its booklet, "Cooking with Soya Flour and Grits," and in similar publications. On the other hand, the Soy Flour Association uses both "soy" and "soya." "Soy" has the advantage of being more compact, more easily pronounced and of sounding less affected—at least to my uncultivated ears.

If this rule of omitting "bean" from food terms is followed we will have soy (or soya) flour, soy sprouts, soy meat, milk and butter, not soybean flour, soybean sprouts or soybean milk.

Of course it might not be desirable to eliminate the use of "bean" entirely from food terms. After all, corn is still corn whether used as a breakfast food, hog feed or employed in explosives.

Soy oil or soybean oil seem to be equally acceptable, but bean oil, like bean meal, is frowned upon and is used only by a few brokers.

SOYBEAN—Accepted as standard in the United States. It is incorrect to spell as two words or to use the word "bean" when referring to soybeans.

SOYBEAN PROCESSOR — Adopted by the industry in preference to older terms applied to various branches of the vegetable oil processing industry, such as

TERMS OF THE SOYBEAN INDUSTRY

SOYBEAN not soy bean, soya bean or bean
SOY OIL or **SOYBEAN OIL** not soyabean oil or bean oil
SOYBEAN OIL MEAL not oilmeal or bean meal
SOY SPROUTS not soybean sprouts or bean sprouts
SOY FLOUR or SOYA FLOUR not soybean flour
SOYBEAN PROCESSOR not crusher or miller
SOYBEAN GROWER not soybean farmer

University of Illinois Storage Project

Experimental Soybean Storage Site at the University of Illinois, at Urbana. About 60,000 bushels of beans of various moisture content are under study in 46 of these bins during 1943-1944. There are a total of 67 bins. This will be one of the many items of interest to be seen at the Silver Jubilee meeting of the American Soybean Association being held on the University campus September 12-13.

crushers, pressers and millers. Three processes are employed in the U. S. in obtaining oil from soybeans, as follows:

HYDRAULIC PROCESS — Hydraulic equipment is utilized in this process, the oldest employed in the vegetable oil processing industry. It is often referred to as the "old process" and the products, such as oil cake and oil meal, as "old process" products.

EXPELLER (or SCREWPRESS PROCESS)—In this process the screw press is utilized and is sometimes referred to as the mechanical screw press. The term "expeller" is a copyrighted trade name.

CONTINUOUS SOLVENT EXTRACTION PROCESS—The most recently developed process. It is referred to as the "extraction" process or the "solvent" process. The products are known in the trade as extracted products, for example, soy oil and extracted soybean oil meal.

SOY OIL or SOYBEAN OIL—There are several types which might be broadly classified as follows:

CRUDE RAW SOY OIL—This is sometimes correctly referred to as crude soybean oil. The unrefined crude oil produced by any one of the three processes. It is customary to filter and/or settle the oil after it has come from the process as the standard trade specifications exact this procedure.

EDIBLE REFINED SOY OIL—Sometimes incorrectly referred to as refined soybean oil. Edible refined soybean oil is presumed to have been refined by a three-step refining process, i. e., alkali refining, bleaching and deodorizing.

HYDROGENATED SOY OIL—An edible refined soy oil which has been hydrogenated.

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL—This has been adopted as the standard terminology for this product for trade usage and for the adoption of standards, specifications and state and federal control regulations. The several types of soybean oil meal include *hydraulic, expeller* or *screw press,* and *extracted soybean oil meal.*

SOY FLOUR—There are several types of soy flour being produced at the present time by a wide variety of processes, but which may be broadly classified as follows:

FULL FAT SOY FLOUR—Contains the full fat content of the soybean.

LOW FAT SOY FLOUR (expeller process)—Contains anywhere from 4 percent to 8 percent fat.

LOW FAT SOY FLOUR (extraction or solvent process)—Contains less than 1 percent fat.

SOY MEATS AND GRITS—Meats correspond to full fat soy flour and grits to low fat flour, except that they are coarsely, not finely ground.

SOY FLAKES—Produced by the extraction process. The particle size can be varied within production limits to meet specifications and trade demands.

GROUND SOYBEANS — Designates whole ground soybeans. Sometimes the term "soybean meal" is used, but the objection is made that it may be confused with the oil meal.

SOYBEAN HULLS—These are removed from the soybean by soy flour processors. The term "soybean millfeed" is also used, when offered on the market.

Multiple Hitches Save Time

—Photo Evening Courier, Champaign-Urbana.

A 4-in-1 experimental farm implement, bean seeder, corn driller, soybean cultivator and corn cultivator, is being tried out on the Robert J. Downs farm, Rt. 3, Urbana, Ill., under the sponsorship of the agricultural engineering department of the University of Illinois, J. E Johnson, president of American Soybean Association, and the International Harvester Co. Eugene Downs is shown pouring seed beans into the soybean seeding attachment.

NEW TOOL IS GIVEN TEST

A combination planter and cultivator, streamlined to fit the two major crops of the east central area, has made its initial appearance on a Champaign County, Ill., farm.

The combination tool is expected to prove the forerunner of the farm equipment to be most widely used in the post-war era—along with new farming methods and practices that will cut heavily into the capital investment, as well as making a savings in time and labor of no small proportions.

Although not yet included in the list of essential tools and given a priority rating, its brief testing has already established its importance to the farmer of the future.

Interested onlookers at a series of tests of the new tool and checking for the "bugs" that are sometimes expected in farm machines that make their debut under practical conditions, were two engineers from the International Harvester Company, and and Ray I. Shaw, University of Illinois professor of farm machinery.

The three men, H. P. Smith and F. H. Hand, both of the Canton plant of the farm equipment manufacturer, Shawl, W. L. Burlison, head of the University agronomy department, and J. E. Johnson, president of the American Soybean Association, had dreamed the equipment combination one evening last summer during a conference on the Johnson porch.

"We've long needed a combination tool that could be used for planting and cultivation of corn and soybeans," Johnson explained, "and apparently the only way that such equipment could be designed and put on the market was by placing our problem in the laps of the manufacturer.

"Smith and Hand were called in, and spent several days conferring with the agricultural engineers of the University, and with farmers who depend upon corn and soybeans for their income.

"The combination tool, now undergoing a series of field tests on the Downs farm, is the answer."

Carrying out the streamlining and simplicity asked by the college leaders and the farmers who must use the equipment in the field, the equipment is extremely simple and sturdy in construction.

"It, quite naturally, has been designed for our tractor models H and M," Smith explains. "The only additional equipment needed for the tractor is a gear attached—permanently—to the brake shaft which turns the dropper. A trip pulled when turning, disengages the gear and automatically raises the guide.

"The combination, front mounted to permit the tractor driver to see the seed as it drops, is designed to drill four rows of soybeans and two rows of corn."

"I've found no 'bugs' in it yet," Eugene Downs told an Urbana newspaperman, after using the combination equipment for seeding soybeans on his prairie farm land for three days.

"Thus far, it has proved ideal, doing everything that was claimed it would do; it is simple to handle, speedy, and does the job even better than any other type of planter that I have used in the past."

NOW! IT CAN BE TOLD!

SOY SAVES SHIPS

• The navy is understandably reluctant about releasing information that might be of aid to the enemy, but at last has approved this story of a fire fighting compound with a soybean oil meal base that is doing yeoman's service in saving U. S. ships from the ravages of fire at sea. The author is a naval inductee.

By WM. H. ADAMS

(Material in this article has been approved for publication by the U. S. Navy).

SHORTLY after a velvet-black midnight early last summer two blacked-out American ships carrying war-vital cargoes collided 60 miles off the Virginia Capes. One of the vessels, laden with ammunition sank like a stone when an explosion tore her apart. Almost all her crew was lost. The other, a tanker less than a year old that had cost $3,500,000 to build, was speedily aflame from stem to stern when the discharge pipes were ruptured.

As the tanker lost headway and settled by the bow, uninjured members of her crew went over the side. Only one man remained aboard. He tried vainly to adjust the valves and fire control mechanisms that would have flooded the ship with a fire-fighting compound derived from soybeans. But the wheels and valves were too hot to touch. He, too, went over the side. He later told a naval board of inquiry that he never heard the explosion that sent the ammunition ship to the bottom!

More than 107,000 barrels of assorted petroleum were in the tanker. All of it was vitally needed on the other side of the Atlantic. But the stores of firefighting compound on the ship were useless. The reason for the subsequent salvage of this vessel, and of 70,000 barrels of its precious cargo, was the proximity of one of the Navy's little-known firefighting schools at Little Creek, Va., about 60 miles away. And, of course, the supply of soybean compound the Navy had on tap there.

SOY SPED TO TANKER

Informed of the vessel's peril, the Navy's firefighters went to work at once. Supplies of the soybean compound in liquid and solid form were sped to the burning tanker by naval tugs. More than 37 hours later, during which at one time the firefighters were without any foam, and while naval patrol planes maintained an air cover against the chance that the heavy column of greasy smoke might attract a submarine, the fire was out, the blistered, twisted tanker had been towed to a shoal off Cape Charles, and gangs of torchmen were at work cutting away ruined gear so that the ship could be admitted to a yard for repair. Naval experts estimated that $400,000 worth of work and materials would find her ready once more for sea.

What is this little-known material that so successfully battles oil fires at sea—conflagrations that are the most difficult of all fires to control?

It is a secret combination of soybean oil meal and certain oxygen-free acids, which upon its contact with the air creates a thick coating of sudsy foam that deprives any fire of its oxygen. In saving the tanker, more than 20 tons of the foam in solid form was used, plus a thousand gallons of the liquid variety.

Here was a flaming vessel with its fore-peak on the port side almost entirely cut away. The vessel was so hot that a spare propeller lashed to the aft deck melted into pools of molten metal. Into the damaged oil storage space each succeeding wave brought new supplies of oxygen, and as each wave receded the foam that had already been applied was carried into the sea. The oxygen introduced by the sea into the hold caused small explosions even deeper in the ship.

Yet with the erection of cofferdams by the Navy's firefighters this fire was brought under control and finally extinguished altogether. Soy foam, long used in stationary oil storage installations at Marcus Hook, Pa., and elsewhere, has licked the greatest menace for tankers and their crews—fire at sea.

On ships the problem of making the foam available at a location where it is likely to be needed is much more complex than in shore installations. Disaster might strike where the foam could not be distributed. But the 100-year-old Philadelphia, Pa. firm which has been manufacturing firefighting foam for a quarter of a century has an answer for this one too.

Small portable pumps which can be connected to large cans of foam and attached to a nozzle that will throw the material 70 feet in a favoring wind, are distributed throughout tankers and ships of the U. S. Merchant Marine. The Navy keeps large stores of the foam at its shore stations in Boston and at Norfolk.

Afloat, the foam can be stored either above or below decks. Merchant ship Navy men are schooled in its application at the Little Creek, Va., naval firefighting school. Daily drills in metal campartments filled with flame and smoke, with the firefighters clothed in asbestos suits, acquaint them with the most efficient use of the foam.

Some of the mightiest ships ever to sail with the United States Fleet, including airplane carriers whose gasoline cargo makes them a constant fire hazard, are equipped with supplies of the soybean derivative.

Officials of the firm responsible for soy foam acknowledge that the war has given the soybean the chance to prove itself as an essential to modern combat. But they look forward to the return of peace, when it must certainly become a commercial product of prime importance in the endless battle against preventable loss through fire.

This spectacular aerial photo was taken of a U. S. tanker torpedoed by an Axis submarine. Despite a raging fire which sent columns of black oily smoke billowing into the sky, crew members were able to bring the flames under control by use of the soybean oil meal compound which smothered the flames and the tanker was towed to port.

—Courtesy Minneapolis-Moline Merchandiser. Official U. S. Navy Photograph.

Place of Soybeans In the Rotation

By A. J. ENGLEHORN

Iowa State Agricultural Experiment Station
from a talk before the Iowa Processors Association.

THE SOYBEAN has developed markedly as a major crop in the corn belt during the past several years. Farmers have learned how to grow this crop, new uses have been found for it, its products have established themselves in the economy of the nation. The acreage devoted to the soybean has increased by large percentages.

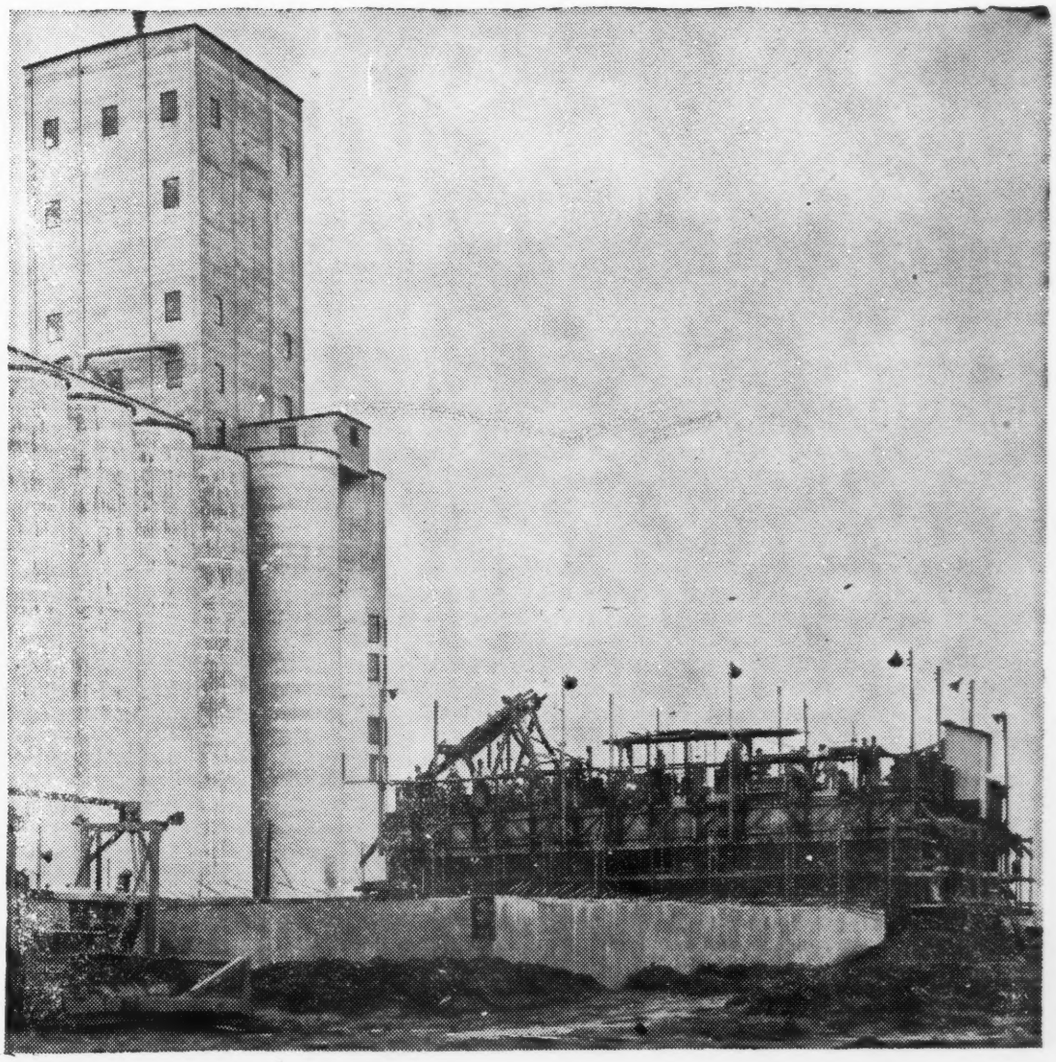
One may question, however, just how important the soybean may be in the future. Will the acreages remain at present levels; will they increase or will they decrease? The fact remains that any new crop must establish itself at the expense of older and tried crops. A prediction as to the future status of the soybean may be somewhat difficult to make. The demand for the products from its seed will be one determining factor. We can probably assume that that demand will become increasingly important.

On the other hand, how well the soybean may become established will depend on how well it assumes a place on the land. There are certain limiting factors in this connection. They are briefly these: (1) The land suitable for the growth of the soybean is not unlimited; (2) The soybean does not always yield favorably in comparison with other crops and must establish itself in competition for space; (3) It will need to assume a favorable position in regular rotations with other farm crops.

Not all land devoted to crop production is suitable for the growth of the soybean. In Iowa, for instance, there are about 25.5 million acres of land in regular rotation. This might be considered to be potential land for growing soybeans, except that a certain amount is too sloping for this crop. About 8.2 million acres of the 25.5 million acres are level and can be considered suitable for the use of the soybean. A second class of land which might be suitable for growing this crop is that which ranges from 3 to 7 percent in slope. There are about 9 million acres of rotation land of this nature in Iowa. Not all of this would be satisfactory for the soybean, however, since sloping land once under timber or with certain tight subsoils which make such lands more erodible are not very satisfactory for this crop. On this basis there are about 7.1 million acres of sloping land suitable for soybeans in Iowa. The two groups of land — level and most of that 3 to 7 percent in slope — will amount to 15.3 million acres. This we consider to be suitable for the growth of the soybean. Nineteen percent of this land will be needed to reach the soybean goal of 2,890,000 acres set for 1944. On this basis it would appear that the suitability of the land is far from a limiting factor to an increasing soybean acreage.

Other crops, however, such as corn, small grains and hay and pasture will compete with soybeans for this acreage. The permanency of the present position of the soybean will be governed by the ease with which it can compete with other crops for this land. That may depend on its relative yield as compared with other crops on the various soils and on the adaptability of

Spencer Kellogg Des Moines Plant



This photo shows the addition to the Des Moines processing plant of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., under construction.

Photo Des Moines Register

new varieties, particularly with respect to the climate in areas otherwise favorable for expanding acreages. In Iowa, for instance, the yield of soybeans as compared with corn varies widely. In certain southern Iowa counties the ratio is less than 2.5 bushels of corn for each bushel of soybeans; in central Iowa the range is between 2.5 and 3.0 and in southwestern, northern and northeastern Iowa, from 3.0 to nearly 4 bushels of corn for each bushel of beans. Undoubtedly the soybean will be able to hold its position in competition with corn to a greater extent as this ratio becomes lower.

Any new crop or any crop expanding in acreage necessarily supplants that formerly allocated to other crops. Today the soybean seems to be competing definitely with corn for acreage. How well it can do this will depend on those factors already mentioned, and on its value as a cash crop. In 1943 the corn-soybean ratio in Iowa was 5.5 acres of corn to 1 of soybeans. If the 1944 goal is reached, the ratio will be slightly less than 4 to 1. It might appear that the soybean crop has about reached its maximum acreage in Iowa — particularly when the tremendous increase that has taken place in the past few years is noted. On the other hand, however, it has not nearly reached the comparative acreage that exists in such states as Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, where the respective ratios in 1943 were 2.5, 2.6 and 2.9 acres of corn to 1 of soybeans. It is true the intertilled acreages are lower in these states which may be a further indication for believing soybean acreages could increase in Iowa.

The ability with which the soybean crop can fit into the present rotation systems is believed to be the most important of the three limiting factors governing the place of soybeans in the Iowa crop pattern. Several things will need consideration in this connection. Contrary to our early belief, the soybean is not a soil-building legume in a strict sense of the word. There are several reasons why this is true. In the first place, it is not as useful in supplying nitrogen to the soil as are other legumes. One-tenth of the total nitrogen in the soybean plant is in the root system, while in red clover, one-fourth to one-third of the total nitrogen is found there. In the second place, the soybean does not have such fibrous roots as does red clover. This is important in preventing erosion and in increasing organic matter supplies.

AS SOIL BUILDER

Whether or not the soybean can be considered a soil-building legume will depend upon how it is used. If plowed down as a green manure crop nitrogen will be added, but if all the crop is removed, there will be a loss of this element. As commonly handled in the corn belt today, with the seed hauled to market, the leaves decomposed on the surface and the coarse straw often burned, there cannot be much gain of nitrogen from growing this crop.

In this connection the question is often raised as to the effect of the soybean on the following crop. Experimental evidence on this point is not extensive but it would seem to indicate that there is a beneficial effect to be derived from growing beans. In Indiana, for instance, when corn followed clover there was a 7.6 bushel increase over the yield of corn following corn; and a 2.4 bushel increase in corn following soybeans as compared with corn following corn. At Ohio, when corn followed corn, the yield was 24.2 bushels and with corn following soybeans, 34.8. At the Iowa Station tests on two different soil types indicated increased yields because of the soybean in the rotation.[1] In 1942 it was found that corn following corn on Webster soils gave a yield of 63.4 bushels while with corn following beans the yield was 71.7 — a difference of 9.6 bushels. On Clarion loam the respective yields were 64.6 and 74.1 — a gain of 9.5 bushels an acre because of the soybean. Similar results were obtained in 1943.

The soybean is often thought of as a possible substitute for the oat crop, especially when that crop is low-yielding and of comparatively minor importance. New oat varieties which are high-yielding and disease-resistant are now finding their place on the general farm of the corn belt. Present indications now are that oats will maintain their position and are making demands for more acreage. Moreover, the oat crop is needed as a companion crop when clover seedings are made, and if a clover and alfalfa acreage is maintained after the war at a high enough rate to maintain soil fertility the present oat acreage will probably have to be continued.

It appears then that the soybean should be considered as an intertilled crop and will therefore compete with other clean-tilled crops. To fit it into the rotation will undoubtedly mean lengthening present rotation systems. That is, if the rotation was corn, corn, oats and clover, then to accommodate the soybean it should probably be corn, soybeans, corn, oats and clover. The benefit of the clover crop would then be passed on directly to the first corn crop, corn being a heavy feeder on nitrogen, and some benefit would accrue to the second corn crop in the rotation, from the soybean.

If the soybean acreage is increased, sloping lands will need to be used more. Measures designed to control erosion will thus need to be adopted to a greater extent on

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Through these reductions alone the government has been repaid many, many times. At the rate of government shipping today, the deductions amount *in a single year* to just about twice the value of the grants when made.

Under present conditions, these land-grant deductions are both discriminating and unfair to shippers who do business with the government but who cannot use land-grant railroads.

This is one reason shippers, farmers, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation and the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners join with transportation agencies in recommending that land-grant deductions be ended.

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sloping lands now devoted to soybeans and on additional acreages. This will need to be done particularly when rotations now efficient in controlling erosion are changed to accommodate the soybean. Evidence being obtained in Iowa and elsewhere seems to indicate erosion of soil will occur under beans to the same extent or somewhat greater than under corn, other circumstances being equal. Contour farming will need to be adopted as soybeans are introduced on sloping lands in order to prevent further soil losses.

Evidence being accumulated now indicates that an added advantage is obtained when the soybean is grown on the contour, since yields are generally increased because of this practice. Data obtained at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in 1943 indicated an increased yield of 3.2 bushels of soybeans could be obtained from contouring the crop.[2]

Will the soybean become established as a major crop? There appears to be room for it on the land and even though it needs to be looked upon as a clean-tilled crop competing for space with corn in regular rotation and cannot substitute for a legume, it has certain beneficial effects on succeeding crops. As varietal improvements and management practices increase, this crop should move into a more favorable position in relation to corn with respect to yield and should claim its just position in the corn belt crop pattern.

---

[1]Do beans hurt the soil? Enoch B. Norum, **Farm Science Reporter**, FS-63, January, 1943.

[2]On the contour—more corn, more beans. G. M. Browning, **Farm Science Reporter**, FS-68, April, 1943.

Lack of Soy Sauce Worries Niesi Workers

Urbana, Ill.—Shortage of soy sauce at the chow shack in the work camp manned by Niesi evacuees threatened the morale of these workers in their pea vining operations in the Rochelle area, according to E. H. Regnier, district supervisor of farm labor, extension service, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The Japanese cook at the exclusive dining room for these American citizens of Nipponese parentage, who had been evacuated from Pacific Coast areas to avoid trouble there, told Mr. Regnier that they had run out of soy sauce for the tables. He explained that they were used to buying it in barrels instead of the little three-ounce bottles stocked by Rochelle grocery stores. Barrels or 10 and 15 gallon tins were what they needed. Soy sauce seems as essential to these evacuees as coffee to the average American worker.

Rice is their mainstay of diet, said Regnier, but they want soy sauce with it, poured on like Americans use catsup or chili sauce. They like chopped meat, not ground in American style. They pour soy sauce on their meat, vegetables and salads. They are strong for salads and often have two kinds on the table at once. It takes lots of the dark brown soy sauce to satisfy them.

The Rochelle grocers have sent rush orders to their wholesalers for a big supply of this soy condiment.

MORE CONTOURS

The acreage of corn and soybeans planted on the contour in Illinois this year will double that in 1943, according to preliminary reports received by Ernest D. Walker, Extension Soil Conservationist. This increase is the result of cooperation between several agencies.

Contouring was stressed in the winter discussion meetings and spring field demonstrations conducted by extension specialists. Farm Advisers have held additional meetings and demonstrations, vocational agriculture teachers have helped through conservation courses and demonstrations, and Soil Conservation Service technicians have cooperated in the demonstration program and have also given direct assistance to farmers in staking contour lines. The practice payment for contouring made under the AAA program has been an added incentive.

Interest in contouring appears greatest in northwestern Illinois where a number of farmers have been following the practice for several years. Stephenson County will contour 20,000 acres as compared with 8,000 acres in 1943. Farm Adviser Kearnaghan of Jo Daviess County reports an extensive program of demonstrations this spring aimed at training farmers to run their own contours.

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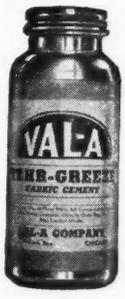

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Indiana 1943 Contest Largest Yet

The 1943 Indiana state soybean yield contest was the largest held to date with 64 growers participating, reports K. E. Beeson, secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association, in comparing data obtained from last year's contest with results of previous contests. The average yield obtained was 35.0 bushels per acre.

Fifty-one contestants were entered in 1942, 16 in 1941, and 6 in 1940. Yields from the two highest yielding acres in fields of 10 or more were officially measured by Association representatives. The soybeans from the measured area were weighed immediately after harvest by judging committees, and moisture determination made on representative samples.

Due to a less favorable season, yields this year were not as high as in 1942; but were nearer the average for the last three years.

Row seedings were more popular than solid seedings, 42 of the 64 contestants using row seedings.

While the narrow rows usually give slightly higher yields, corn planting and cultivating equipment make the use of wide rows a necessity on many farms.

Solid seedings on highly fertile soils may go down too early for maximum pod setting, and yields may thereby be seriously reduced.

ROTATION PRACTICES

The rotation most commonly used was corn, soybeans, small grain, and clover. Fifty-nine growers planted soybeans after corn which is usually the most logical rotation in Indiana, and gives an excellent opportunity to turn corn stalks under for corn borer control. Three growers planted soys after soys, and most of the remainder planted soys after a legume crop. The crop preceding soys did not appreciably affect the yield of soys.

Planting dates this year were about two weeks retarded. Twenty percent of the growers planted during the last two weeks of May, and most of this group during the last few days of May. Their average yield was 36.9 bushels per acre; 72 percent planted in June with an average yield of 34.8 bushels per acre; and one grower planted about mid-July with a yield of more than 36 bushels per acre. Four growers did not state their planting date.

In narrow rows the average rate of seeding was 65 pounds per acre; wide rows 59 pounds per acre; and solid seedings 113 pounds.

Fifteen of the 64 growers used commercial fertilizer; their average yield was 38.1 bushels per acre. Nine growers used manure with an average yield of 35.7 bushels per acre. One grower used lime, and the remaining 39 growers used no fertilizer, with an average yield of 34.5 bushels per acre.

Forty-nine of the 64 growers inoculated their seed; however, most growers probably had their soil already well inoculated for soys. Since the expense is small, most growers use commercial inoculants to insure thorough inoculation.

Row plantings: All of the 42 growers cultivated; most used the rotary hoe for early cultivations and followed with one or two row cultivations. Two or three cultivations with the rotary hoe or cultivator were the rule with two growers hand hoeing.

Solid seedings: Nine of the 21 growers used some method of cultivation, the rotary hoe or spike tooth harrow being most universally used.

Thirty percent of the growers planted certified seed with an average yield of 36.1 bushels per acre. The average yield for uncertified seed was 34.6 bushels per acre.

Richlands were used by 37 contestants with an average yield of 35.2 bushels per acre. Dunfield was used by 9 participants with an average yield of 33.4 bushels; Mandell used by 8 with an average yield of 36.2 bushels. Earlyana, Gibson, Patoka, and Illini were each used by two men; Chief and Mukden were used once each. Because of its adaptability to the fertile soils of central Indiana and its earlier maturity, allowing early wheat seeding, Richland was used by more than half of the contestants. In the southern half of the state, the Gibson and Patoka were usually used because of their more satisfactory adaptation to the longer growing season.

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Mississippi Runs Wild

An air view in the vicinity of Prairie du Rocher, Randolph County, Ill., shows how the Mississippi River poured over Illinois and Missouri farm land. Much of this land, which dried out too late for other crops, was planted to soybeans.

—Photo I. A. A. Record.

While total number of contestants is not great enough to draw conclusions similar to those in the 5-Acre Corn project, yet after 3 years, several very significant trends are indicated which are in line with Experiment Station findings.

Three year averages indicate that on soils of high fertility levels uses by participants in this soybean yield contest, narrow row plantings ranging from 18" to 31" outyielded both wide rows and solid plantings as an average of all varieties, and of the early maturing Richland which is the most commonly used variety in the contest.

While yields indicated for varieties are not comparable they indicate the major popularity of the Richland, Dunfield, and Mandell, and that growers on high fertility in central Indiana levels have found the Richland very satisfactory. It and the Mandell are very stiff stalked.

★ BOOKS ★

SOYBEAN CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY, by Klare S. Markley, principal chemist Southern Regional Research Laboratory, and Warren H. Goss, senior chemical engineer Northern Regional Research Laboratory. Published by Chemical Publishing Co., Brooklyn. Clothbound. 261 pages. 35 illustrations. Price $3.50.

It is hard to see how anybody interested in the soybean from the industrial standpoint can do without this valuable book, which is probably the most thorough treatment of the subject to date. It will help to meet the large demand at the present time for the latest facts on the chemical and technical aspects of the soybean.

The authors have based the book on their own extensive experiments together with a rather complete summary of the research contributions and references that have appeared up to 1943 in world literature.

The book is divided in two parts, the first devoted to the composition and properties of the soybean, the second to processing the beans and the oil.

The first part includes mineral constituents, protein, enzymes, carbohydrates, glycosides, pigments, vitamins, oil and oil-soluble constituents, fatty acids and glycerides, sterols, oil-soluble pigments, antioxidants and phosphatides.

The second covers rather thoroughly the various methods of processing soybeans. Machinery and equipment are described and illustrated in detail. There are chapters on soy flour and on the production and refining of phosphatides. A comprehensive list of processing mills and manufacturers of equipment is given.

The section on soy oil includes chapters on shortening and margarine.

The book is well indexed and there is an extensive bibliography. This is a valuable research work for the industry.

—s b d—

Britishers may now get pork sausages that are half meat at restaurants, the ministry of food has announced. The present supply of meat is such that manufacturers are able to increase the meat content of sausage from 37½ percent to 50 percent. The other half is cereal and soybean flour.

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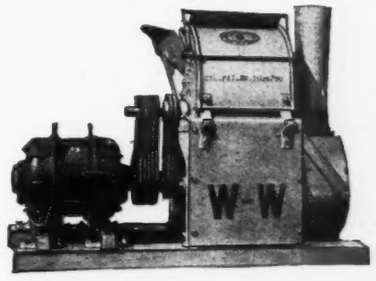

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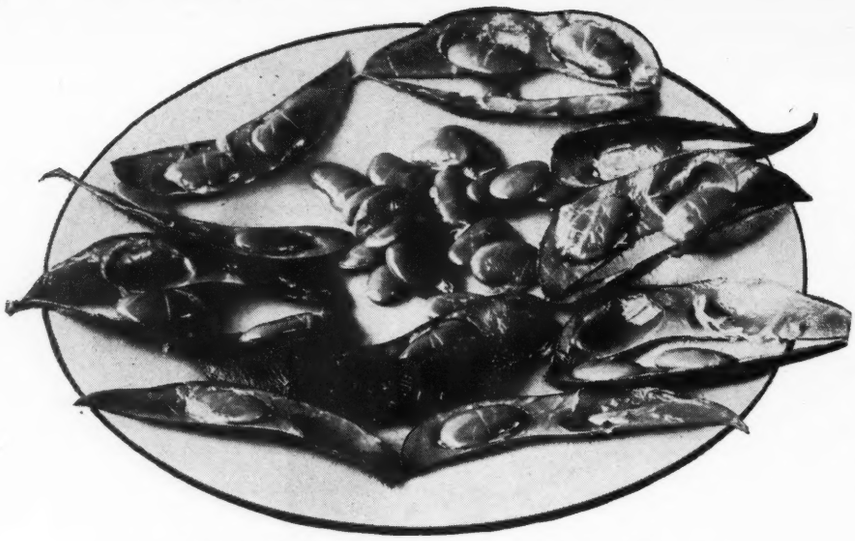

A number of varieties of vegetable soys are popular. They are used much in the same manner as green peas and green lima beans.

★ SOYBEANS . . . . and People ★

YOU'LL SOON BE COOKING GREEN VEGETABLE SOYS

Cooking green soybeans is an old story to our Chinese friends but brand new to many an American homemaker, growing them for the first time in her Victory garden. She wants to know how to cook them and even when to pick them.

Vegetable soys are ready for picking when the beans are fully developed but the pods are still green. At this stage they have lots of carotene—plant source of vitamin A—which is lacking in the dried soybeans. Fresh or dried, they are a good source of B vitamins—thiamin, riboflavin, and niacin—and they contain calcium, phosphorus, iron and other minerals needed by the body.

Soybeans are hulled differently from peas or lima beans. To prepare them for cooking, pour boiling water over the pods and let them stand five minutes in the boiling water. Drain, and then hull them by breaking the pod crosswise and squeezing out the beans.

Add one cup of boiling water and three-quarters teaspoon of salt to one pint of the hulled beans, cover and cook for 10 minutes, counting the time when the beans begin to boil. Check the time accurately and avoid overcooking. Soybeans of the vegetable type should still be bright green in color after cooking and have a nutty texture. They do not soften like green peas but can be used in any of the ways that green peas or lima beans are used.

When they are cooked, drain them and season with butter or in any other manner desired. Crisp bits of bacon or salt pork add pleasing flavor and may be used in place of the butter. Some people like a small portion of cream poured over the beans just before they are served. Others favor a thin, well-seasoned cream sauce.

One splendid way to use the cooked green beans is in salads. Drain them thoroughly and chill them. Combine them with tomatoes and any of the fresh, crisp vegetables, such as lettuce, radishes, cabbage, onion and carrots. Add sufficient well-seasoned French dressing to moisten.

COMMANDER AND A-D-M MERGE SOY DIVISION

The soy products division of Commander-Larabee Milling Co. has been merged with the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., E. J. Quinn, vice president of the milling company, and S. M. Mairs, executive vice president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., have announced.

The new division will start immediately merchandising a soya product under the trade name, "Bakers' Nutrisoy," through a selected group of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. brokers, the sales organization of Larabee Flour Mills Co. of the southwest under the direction of E. D. English, and the sales organization of Commander Milling Co. under the direction of Dwight K. Yerxa.

R. G. Brierly, former sales manager, has been made manager of the new soya products division; W. B. Cox has been made assistant manager; J. P. Holt, former salesman for Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo., has been made sales manager of the southwest division with headquarters at Larabee Flour Milling Co. in Kansas City; H. J. Guernsey, former salesman for Commander-Larabee Milling Co., has been made sales manager of the northwest division with headquarters in Minneapolis; E. O. Paschke, Chicago representative for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has been made sales manager of the central division with headquarters in Chicago.

This merger is in recognition of the increasing importance of soy flour and soya products in the baking industry. It brings together all the facilities of one of the oldest and largest soybean processors, and one of the oldest and largest millers in the country.

This new product has been custom-made for the baking industry and has been so developed that it can be used without any change in the baker's formula, the company states. It has been developed under the direction of Dr. J. W. Hayward, director of nutritional research for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., and Ralph M. Bohn, director of the new food research laboratory of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. and Commander-Larabee Milling Co. Miss Dorothy Zellers, home economist, and Max Gibson, technical service representative, are also working under Mr. Bohn's direction in providing service to the baking industry on soya products.

—s b d—

NEW "STOY" COOK BOOK ISSUED BY A. E. STALEY CO.

The Stoy Cook Book, a most attractive and comprehensive soy flour cook book, has just come off the presses of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

This 48-page booklet, which includes some of the finest colored illustrations of tasty cookery that it has been our lot to see, includes a long list of recipes for quick breads and yeast breads, soups and sauces, meat dishes and meat alternates, one-dish meals, vegetables and salads, pies and pastries, cakes and cookies, and desserts.

To quote the booklet:

"Soy flour is wonderfully easy to use. There are no special tricks to learn, no new techniques to master. For most dishes you simply substitute soy flour for part of the wheat flour called for in the recipe, and then proceed as usual. You'll be delighted with the results. Used in bread, soy produces a fine-textured, fine-flavored loaf with a tender golden crust, one that makes excellent toast. Cakes, cookies, and doughnuts have better keeping qualities. Pancakes and waffles have a tempting color, a nut-like flavor, and a satisfying "body." Muffins, biscuits and other quick breads have rich brown crusts and a "good-to-eatness" that everyone will appreciate. In fact, there is hardly a type of food to which soy cannot contribute some improvement, as you will discover when you try the various dishes described in this book of thoroughly tested recipes.

"However, as you become familiar with these tested soy flour recipes, you will want to try soy with some of your old favorites. This you can easily do, with these simple directions:

WITH YOUR OWN RECIPES

"In baking, you simply replace a small part of your regular flour with soy flour. For yeast breads, just take one tablespoon of the white flour out of each cupful called for in your favorite recipe, and replace it with one tablespoon of soy.

"For most cakes, biscuits, muffins, pancakes, waffles, doughnuts, pie crust, and mild-flavored quick breads, take up to two tablespoons of white flour out of each cupful called for in your recipe, and replace with soy flour.

"In the more highly-spiced or richly-flavored products like molasses cookies and gingerbread, you can replace three or four tablespoons, or even more, in each cup of white flour. Many expert nutritionists and home economists suggest using soy with white flour in proportions as high as one part to four or five in some dishes.

"For meat dishes, such as meat loaves and hamburgers, add about ½ cup of soy flour for each pound of meat. For sauces and gravies, use usual amount of white flour or cornstarch, plus 2 tablespoons of soy flour to each cup of liquid. (Soy alone will not thicken gravy.)

"For casseroles, cream soups, hot cereals and many puddings and desserts, use up to ¼ cup of soy flour to an average recipe. For flouring fried foods, use soy as is, plus pepper and salt."

Growing Conditions Are Uneven

A total national soybean acreage of 14,254,000 acres is forecast by the crop reporting board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its July report. This compares with 14,762,000 acres grown in 1943. Plantings of soybeans grown alone amount to about 3 percent less than the acreage planted alone last year.

Sizeable decreases from last year and from the acreage intended in March are rather general owing to wet weather at seeding time and the high price of seed, reports BAE. Acreages larger than in 1943 and larger than those earlier expected are reported for Indiana and Missouri where wet weather prevented the expected seeding of oats, and soybeans were substituted. In Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota continued adverse weather during June limited the seeding of soybeans.

Late plantings have been hampered in many areas east of the Mississippi by drought conditions in late June and early July.

Here are forecasts for total acreages in leading soybean states: Illinois, 3,952,000; Iowa, 2,208,000; Indiana, 1,990,000; Ohio, 1,513,000; Minnesota, 330,000; Missouri, 795,000; Kansas, 235,000; Virginia, 208,000; North Carolina, 391,000; Kentucky, 218,000; Tennessee, 262,000; Alabama, 329,000; Mississippi, 412,000, and Arkansas, 392,000.

Following are July 1 reports of *Digest* correspondents:

ILLINOIS

A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician in charge, Springfield: Acreage about 10 percent short 1944 goals. 80% planted about average seeding time; 10% week later than average; 10% 2-3 weeks late showing uneven germination. Conditions well above average in northern half of state and up to average elsewhere except late fields planted in dry surface soil resulting in uneven germination and backward growth, particularly in southern half and in central counties just above middle line. Germination quick and growth rapid up to mid-June and up to average for July 1 on 90% of state acreage. Current moisture supply mostly okay in northern third of Illinois. Increasingly dry southward. Too dry now in southern half for all green crops. 12-13% for hay if not damaged by drought. If severe drought develops percentage for hay likely at least 15% as growers particularly on lighter soils in southern half will cut beans for hay to save what feed they can from crop. Beans on heavier central and northern Illinois soils stand drought about as well as corn and seldom fail to produce at least fair yield.

J. E. Johnson, Champaign, for Champaign and adjoining counties: Due to continued lack of rain we still have too large acreage not seeded. Early seeded beans look fine, later seedings in many instances poor stands. Heat and drouth retarding growth. A rather heavy chinch bug toll on corn in this state. This acreage to beans if weather permits.

Walter W. McLaughlin, Decatur, for central: Acreage 105% of 1943. A few fields too dry to plant. Weather conditions unusually variable, but in general better than 1943.

Russell S. Davis, Clayton, for west central: 1944 planted acreage above goal. Less than half oats seeded, most of this acreage went into soybeans. Labor shortage has spread planting over wider range than usual, but in general crop off to good start. July 1 condition and maturity 80% normal. Current moisture sufficient. 5% for hay unless harvest conditions make more of crop unfit for beans.

Frank S. Garwood & Sons, Stonington, for south central: Planting date 1-2 weeks late. Condition 85-90%, maturity 80%. Current moisture supply spotted with most areas very deficient. Heavy chinch bug infestation has caused parts of many oat and corn fields to be torn up and planted to soybeans, but insufficient moisture as yet on most of these fields to bring soybeans up. Many fields originally intended for soybeans as yet unseeded due to lack of moisture. Each year shows higher percent of rowed soybeans, rows varying from 21 to 42 inches. Probably 75-80% rowed this year.

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, for central: Will reach goals or shade over. Condition 80%, maturity possibly 1 week late. Subsoil moisture good, surface very dry. Acreage increased from early intentions slightly by late spring and some to replace corn destroyed by chinch bugs.

IOWA

I. J. Johnson, Farm Crops, Iowa State College, Ames: Acreage planted 95% goal or estimate 2,750,000 acres, 36% increase over 1943. July 1 condition 90%, maturity 2 weeks behind normal. Current moisture supply in subsoil above normal. Low spots fairly well dried out. Some beans still to be planted in low spots in cornfields. Percentage for hay 10-15%. Some late planted soybeans may be cut for hay.

Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, for northeast: Planting date 2 weeks late. Acreage planted 90% of 1944 goals. Condition and maturity 80% normal. Moisture supply good.

INDIANA

Ersel Walley, Walley Agricultural Service, Ft. Wayne, for N. W. Ohio and N. E. Indiana: Average planting date normal but part of crop very early. Part very late. Acreage about equal 1944 goal. Condition and maturity except for very late planting better than normal. Continued local rains delayed planting dangerously in some sections. Current moisture very spotted, generally fair. Should have best crop in 3 years. Percentage for hay very small.

Peter J. Lux, State AAA, Indianapolis: Planting date same as last year. Acreage 2%

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above 1944 goals. Condition not so good. Maturity a little later than normal. Moisture supply fair. 10% less for hay than 1943. Lots of other hay in state.

K. E. Beeson, Indiana Corn Growers' Association, West Lafayette: Planting date generally late in northern half. I believe 1944 goals have been reached. Growth short in northern half but beans growing as only soybeans can. Southern Indiana dry. In eastern central Indiana severe drought lasting for some weeks has severely handicapped stands. In many fields only part of seeding up. In most cases the growth is short and up to 7 weeks of dry weather have given the June seedings of soybeans a very serious handicap.

OHIO

G. G. McIlroy, Farm Management, Inc., Irwin, for central: Unprecedented heat wave in Ohio and crops suffering terribly at present time. If showers come situation will be relieved. If we have 2 or 3 more days with temperature around 102, both soybeans and corn will be damaged materially. First wheat to be combined tested 58 lbs., moisture content 12.8%. Local elevator price $1.53 bu.

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Members agronomy dept., Ohio State University, Columbus: Planting date averages normal, but with a wide spread of dates. Acreage about equal to goal. Early plantings good condition. Later plantings coming up uneven due to dry weather in heavy soil areas. First plantings way ahead of normal maturity. Late plantings behind. Some of poorer oat fields seeded to beans in northwest. Some counties in that area too wet all spring, causing delays and poor soil working conditions. Current moisture supply spotted. Need rain in many areas. 5-10% for hay.

W. G. Weigle, Van Wert, for west: Planting delayed 10 days by wet weather. Acreage 95% 1944 goals. Condition practically normal and better than last year. 10 days behind in growth. Territory needs rain. Beans starting to suffer. Some late planted fields have poor stands. Most early planted fields very weedy. Most farmers here not decided whether to plant soybeans before or after corn. Both missed this year due to wet weather.

MISSOURI

J. Ross Fleetwood, extension specialist in field crops, Columbia: Planting week to 10 days late. Goals probably already met. Condition above average. Somewhat late but well cultivated and growing well. Maturity a little late. Still some flooded land on Missouri and Mississippi River bottoms which may yet go to beans. Will be late, however, and yields apt to be low. Dry in central soybean area but not serious yet. 20% for hay.

ARKANSAS

Jacob Hartz, Stuttgart, for east central: Planting 2 weeks late. Acreage planted 25-30% less than 1944 goals. Crop small and needs rain badly. Acreage primarily reduced because of acute shortage of farm help. Impossible for farmers to maintain all crop acreage with only half needed help. Farmers paying $6 a day for labor to harvest oat crop.

MINNESOTA

Don Wallace, State AAA. St. Paul: Planting date 16-18 days late. Expect to reach or exceed slightly 1944 goal of 300,000 acres. Good stand and growth to date even with late plantings. Maturity probably slightly under normal but good chance to catch up. Current moisture supply good.

Paul H. Kirk, agricultural statistician in charge, St. Paul: In certain areas soybean acreage may be increased over March intentions. However, indications point to it being used for hay rather than seed due to lateness of season.

N. C. Bieter, Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault, for central and southern: Planting date from 2 to 4 weeks late. Acreage planted early enough to mature seed 25% under 1944 goals. Too much rain at present, fields wet. 25-40% for hay. Many fields now being planted to hay crops. Largest late demand for seed have experienced in past 40 years—soybeans, sudan, millet, buckwheat, cane and fodder corn.

John W. Evans, Montevideo, for southwest central: Planting date 10 days late. Acreage 75% of 1944 goals. Condition and maturity 80% normal. Current moisture supply excellent. 75% crop for hay.

MICHIGAN

A. A. Johnson, Michigan State College, East Lansing: Planting date normal to week late. Acreage nearly same as 1943. Condition somewhat above normal. Maturity week late to normal. Moisture supply ample in most sections.

NEBRASKA

Marr Soybean Processing Co., Fremont: Planting date 3-4 weeks late. Acreage about 50% 1943 and of 1944 goals. Most beans have just been planted on ground where corn flooded out. Moisture supply ample. Original intentions this spring for very small acreage. Due to large amount of corn washed out soybeans being planted on great percentage of this ground.

KANSAS

E. A. Cleavinger, extension division Kansas State College, Manhattan: Planting date normal. Most beans seeded around June 1. Estimate goals approximately met. Condition and maturity normal. Up to date excellent seeding, emerging and growing conditions have prevailed. Current moisture supply excellent, but rain needed in 10 days to 2 weeks.

PENNSYLVANIA

L. H. Wiland, agricultural statistician, Harrisburg: Planting date about week late. Delayed by wet weather. Maturity little late but making good growth. A little dry in some places.

W. R. Paden, Clemson: Planting date 2-3 weeks late. Acreage somewhat less than 1944 goal. Much of seed planted gave rather poor germination, consequently stand poor and crop making slow growth. June very dry but rains are becoming general. Most of acreage grown for hay.

NORTH CAROLINA

J. A. Rigney, State College, Raleigh: Indications acreage will be considerably below original estimates. Condition and maturity normal. Weather very dry from planting to date. Most areas received light thundershowers in past 2 weeks. Percentage for hay determined by weather.

ALABAMA

H. R. Albrecht, experiment station, Auburn: Planting date 3-4 weeks late. 1944 goal presumed to be met. Acreage considerably under 1943. Maturity not as advanced as normal due to late planting and prolonged drought in May and June. Moisture supply insufficient in most areas. Percentage for hay undetermined, comprises bulk of acreage.

NORTH DAKOTA

William J. Leary, extension agronomist, Fargo: Planting completed in good season by June 1. Acreage 20% above 1943. Growth of vines and development above normal. Moisture supply ample. Probably 30% for hay.

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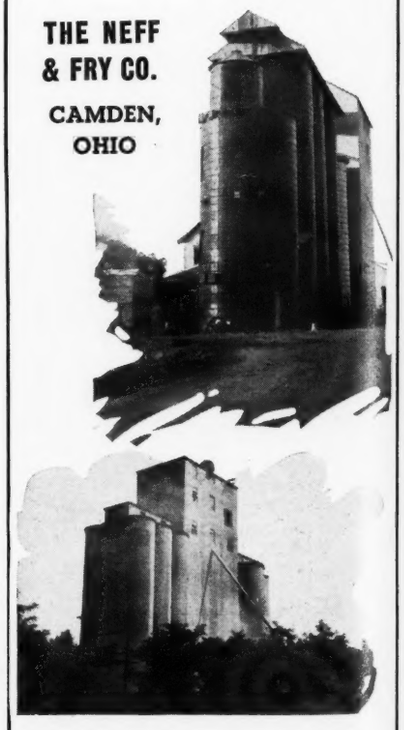

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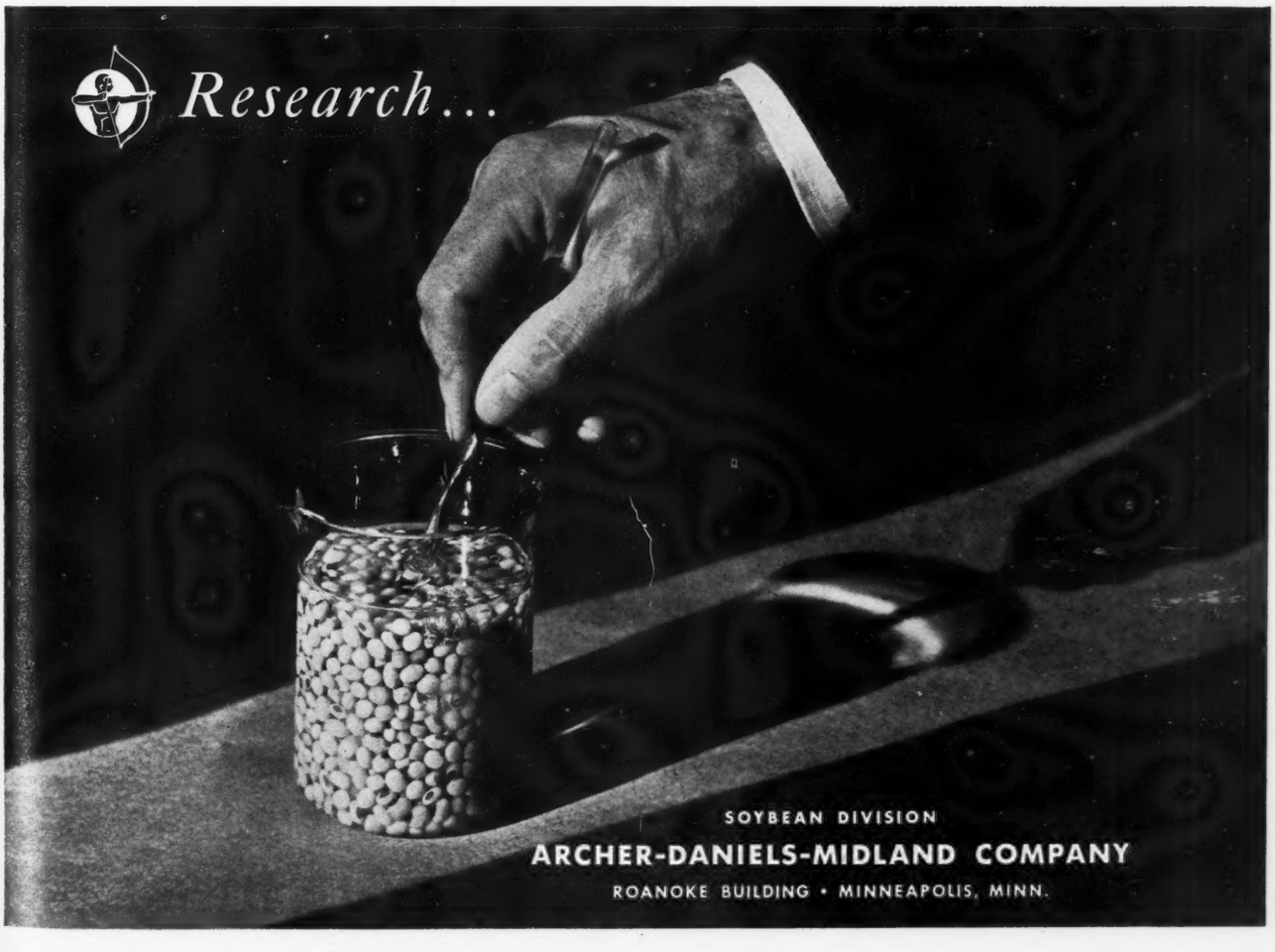

WASHINGTON DIGEST

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for The Soybean Digest

For Protein Stockpiles New regulations now being shaped up by War Food Administration's feed division will make more protein meal and pellets available to cattlemen for "summer stockpiles" in the range country.

Officials were working on an amendment to WFO 9, the original order governing distribution of protein meal, as *The Digest* went to press.

The order would increase the amount of meal manufacturers could use in mixing feeds by around 5 percent over the old limit, based on 1942-'43 average use. It also, as now written, would permit a sizeable boost in pellet manufacture without the increase being charged against a processor's regular quota.

Monthly allocations of pellets to states west of the Missouri River would be increased during the next two or three months to permit ranchmen to lay in fall and winter supplies before snow flies.

Bills Before Congress Status of the Smith bill (S. 1744) to remove federal restrictions on margarine has been unchanged since the hearings closed June 12 and Congress recessed to return home and to attend the party conventions.

Since Congress has recessed until Aug. 1, there was no indication early this month whether the subcommittee would include in its recommendation any amendments, such as the one proposed by Howard L. Roach of Plainfield, Iowa, vice-president of the American Soybean Association, to lift federal restrictions only on margarine produced from domestic oils.

In the usual jam of legislative business before the recess, Congress held over the Fulmer bill (H. R. 4911) which provides for limited "trial insurance" on soybeans.

Those Dry Soup Mixes This column reported briefly last month on the unsatisfactory response to Army efforts to distribute dry soup mixes through commercial channels in liberated Italy as a part of the food relief program. Though the story didn't say so, it could have been construed by readers to indicate that these mixes contained all types of dry soups, including soya.

The Soy Flour Association wants to make it clear that "the soups rejected by the Italians contained no soy flour." Mr. E. L. Rhoades, secretary, writes that "there was a general impression that they were pea-soya soups, but this proved to be untrue, since no such soups had reached Italy."

The OPA Tangle War Food Administration officials were still puzzling early this month over what interpretation to put on the new compromise OPA bill which Congress left on the Administration's doorstep just before the recess.

Adjustments in the price supports on some of the six "basic" commodities—corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco and peanuts—and on some of the 12 "proclamation" crops for which increased production had been officially requested, were freely predicted.

The odds were against any change in the support price for soybeans, now at $2.04 a bushel for top quality beans. OPA ceilings were established to allow for this price support, and the support was purposely advanced over last year's price in order to encourage greater production.

The new law requires the President to take all lawful action through any agency to assure farmers either parity or the highest price during the first nine months of 1942, whichever is higher.

The soybean support price is higher either than parity or the highest price in the first nine months of 1942. On soybeans, June 15 national "parity," or the price comparable to parity for other crops, was $1.63 a bushel. The average (this is normally used by farm agencies in computing support prices) for the first nine months of 1942 was $1.75. And the average national farm price on June 15 was $1.94.

JAY BEE

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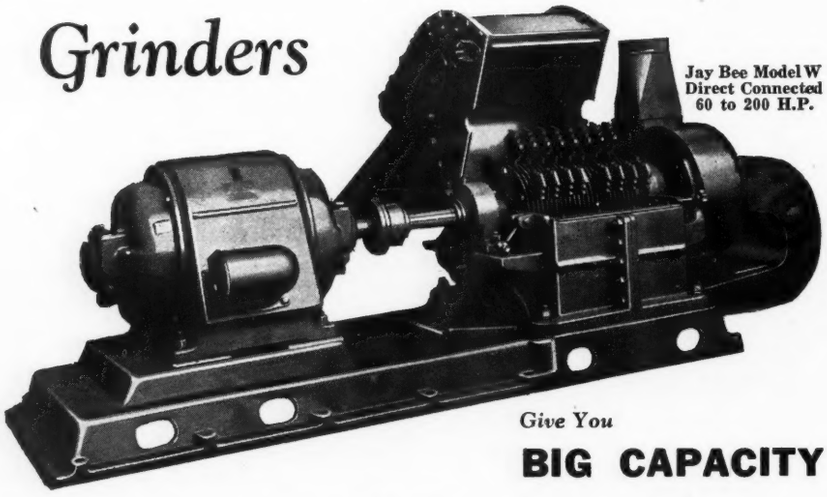

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No. 4 in a series of informative articles on the margarine industry. Soybean oil is the second largest margarine ingredient.

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Last year, for example, the War Food Administration purchased nearly 90,000,000 pounds of margarine for Lend-Lease requirements of our fighting allies, for the Red Cross and for other wartime needs.

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Here at home, margarine has been helping to keep our own fighting America strong. It is winning millions of new friends, because it is a nutritious, good-tasting spread that adds to our enjoyment of many other wholesome foods.

Modern margarine is recognized by eminent food authorities as one of the best energy foods that can be included in the daily diet.

Sharing in this noteworthy accomplishment is the soybean industry, which is contributing in ever-increasing quantities a highly refined vegetable oil that is one of margarine's chief ingredients.

We, of this association, assure the members of your association that the margarine industry will continue to do its utmost to make "Food Fight for Freedom" . . . will continue its unending battle, too, to free margarine from outmoded laws and burdensome taxes that will assure an even brighter future for this wholesome, nourishing food product of our American farms.

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★ GRITS AND FLAKES ★

FROM THE INDUSTRY

Donald B. Walker, manager of the Ralston Purina soybean processing plant in Iowa Falls, Iowa, since its opening in the fall of 1942, will become assistant manager of the grain division of the Ralston Purina Co. in St. Louis, Mo., about Aug. 1. Hjalmar Johnson, assistant manager of the Iowa Falls plant, will succeed Walker. Johnson came to Iowa Falls from Minneapolis, Minn., where he was traffic manager for the company. Walker came to Iowa Falls from Circleville, Ohio, where he was manager of the grain division of a similar plant.

The awarding of the Army-Navy "E" award to the Bemis Bro. Bag Co., East Pepperell, Mass., has been announced by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson. Brigadier General Alden H. Waitt, Assistant Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service for Field Operations was principal speaker at the award ceremony June 29. The company has been engaged in the manufacture of gas resistant sacks for the Chemical Warfare Service.

C. R. Weber, assistant agronomist in charge of soybean work for the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory at Iowa State College for the past several years, has accepted a commission as ensign in the U. S. Navy, and reported for duty at Plattsburg, N. Y., July 1. Robert Kalton of the farm crops department at Iowa State College has taken over "Bob's" duties in his absence.

The Rock Island Lines have issued soybean maps for Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota again this year. These maps show the actual production by counties in bushels for the years 1940, 1941, 1942, and preliminary estimates made by the agricultural agencies of the railroads for 1943. The Illinois map also offers an estimate of production by counties for 1944.

Philip R. O'Brien has tendered his resignation as president of the Chicago Board of Trade, effective July 1, 1944. Mr. O'Brien was in the middle of his fourth successive term as head of the exchange.

Two appointments in the engineering department of Detrex Corp., Detroit, have been announced by W. I. Tebo, chief engineer. Thomas J. Kearney, formerly technical adviser to the director of sales, has been promoted to assistant chief engineer in charge of industrial equipment design and detailing. Mr. Kearney has been associated with the company for ten years. John A. Faler, assistant chief engineer of the company, has been appointed to take charge of extraction equipment development. Detrex Corporation has developed complete equipment for the extraction of oil from soybeans by the use of a nonflammable solvent. Mr. Faler will coordinate new design and equipment development work in this division.

JOHN A. FALER

Are a Couple of Trees Blinding You to This Forest?

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IN THE MARKETS

● **MAY WFA DELIVERIES.** The War Food Administration reported delivery of 1,060,963,642 pounds of food and other agricultural products during May under lend-lease and other war programs. Deliveries in May included shipside deliveries destined for our allies, cash sales to the armed forces and other governmental agencies, supplies for the Caribbean and Territorial emergency programs, and direct distribution to civilian groups.

Deliveries of 857,870,924 pounds for shipment under lend-lease constituted 81 percent of the May total. The previous month 654,301,209 pounds were put down at shipside. By commodity groups, the products for shipment to our Allies were in the following percentages: Meats, 32; dairy and poultry, 19; grain products, 16; fruits and vegetables, 15; sugar, 7; fats and oils, 4; special commodities, 3; cotton, 3; tobacco, 1. Destinations of May deliveries were: British Empire, 68 percent; Russia, 25; and other claimants, including Greece, North and West Africa, and the French Committee of National Liberation, 7.

COMMODITIES	MAY	JANUARY 1, THROUGH MAY 31, 1944
Oleomargarine	7,235,584	32,564,864
Shortening	346,033	3,031,149
Vegetable Oils	24,581,075	69,372,252
Soya Flour & Grits	5,442,700	63,285,750
Soybeans	—	3,849,600

CASH SALES

The War Food Administration delivers food to a number of claimant groups, on a cash sale basis. Included are the following: Army, Navy, Marine Corps, American Red Cross, Veterans Administration, the Department of Interior, Alaska, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, U. S. Naval Academy, War Shipping Administration, British Colony Mission, Netherlands Purchasing Commission, Greek War Relief, French National Committee, Coordinated Council of Friends Relief Society, the Rubber Reserve, and sales to other miscellaneous claimants. Detailed figures follow:

Vegetable Oils	349,560	827,780
Oleomargarine	1,678,633	6,950,781
Shortening	333,717	1,591,656

● **APRIL WFA DELIVERIES.** Food and other agricultural products delivered by the War Food Administration to claimant agencies including lend-lease, territorial emergency programs, armed forces and other govermental agencies.

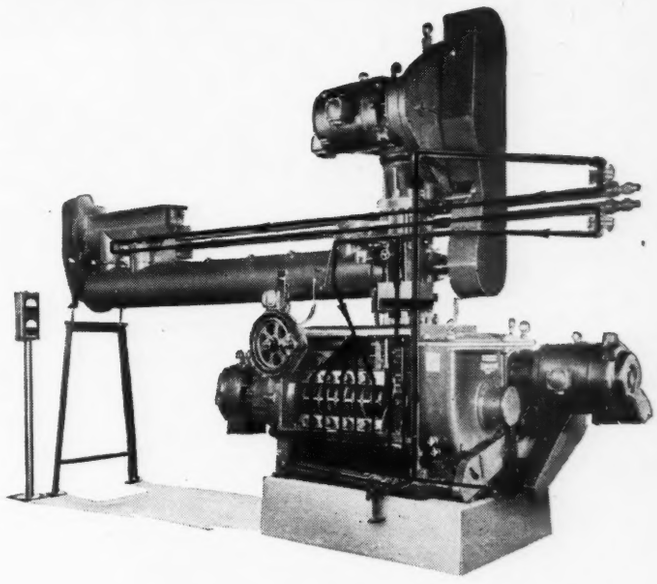
COMMODITY (pounds)	April	January 1, through April 30, 1944
Oleomargarine	6,526,076	25,329,316
Shortening	511,919	2,685,116
Vegetable Oils	3,132,698	44,791,177
Soya Flour & Grits	8,834,700	57,843,050
Soybeans	—	3,849,600
Soybean Meal	240,000	1,642,380
Tomato Soya Dehydrated Soup	1,792,000	1,792,000

CASH SALES

Vegetable Oils	—	478,220
Oleomargarine	1,892,304	5,272,148
Shortening	800,117	1,257,939

● **PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY FATS.** Factory production of primary fats and oils in April totaled 811 million pounds, 104 million pounds less than a month earlier, and 153 million pounds less than in January, when the seasonal peak was reached. April output of federally inspected lard and rendered pork fat declined 27 million pounds (11 percent) from March, reflecting a reduction of about 12 percent in the number of hogs slaughtered, but a slight increase in the yield of lard per hog. Production of cottonseed oil was down seasonally by 25 million pounds. Output of linseed oil declined 19 million pounds in April, totaling 79 million pounds, the lowest monthly output since August last year. With soybean crushings reduced in April from the March peak of 15.3 million bushels, production of soybean oil declined 17 million pounds. Last year, April was the peak month for soybean crushings. The

Of course, the new



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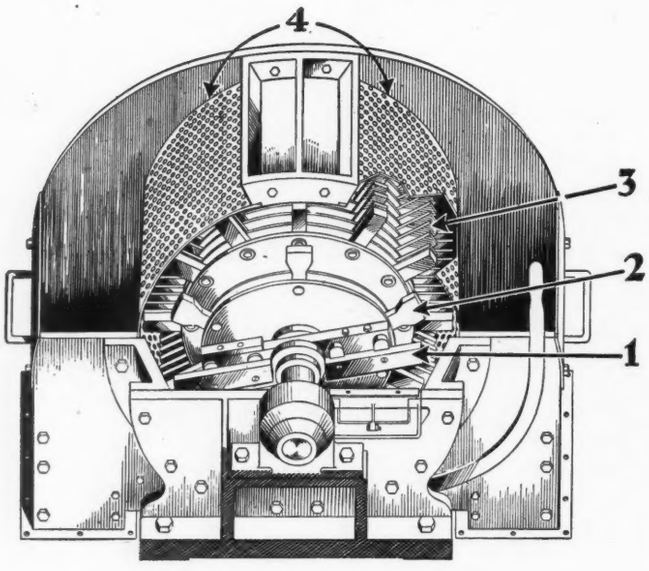

THE dual screens of the Prater Gradual Reduction Grinder definitely increase screening area from the usual 45% of the ordinary mill to 70% of grinding area. Breaking (1) and crushing (2) stages are completed in the primary drum.

The crushed material is fed around the entire periphery of the rotor to the final sizing blades of main grinding drum (3).

The particle size is such that the major part of the area is devoted to screening. Because the dual screens (4) are away from preliminary breaking and crushing they can be designed for true screening efficiency, as there are no large and heavy particles hammering the dual screens. This hammering distorts (in the usual mill) the screens and lowers screening efficiency still further. The immediate value of the 70% screening area is immediately apparent — but there are many other factors in this principle of dual screens and dual drums that are worthy of the study of the man interested in the grinding of Soya products. Write for information.

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scarcity of commercial supplies of corn in April this year was reflected in a reduction in output of corn oil to 12 million pounds, approximately 40 percent below the usual monthly output in the last 2 years.

● **SOYBEAN INSPECTIONS.** Receipts of soybeans inspected in May continued to drop off, the total for month being 2,874 cars compared with 3,709 cars in April and 5,066 cars in March. From October through May this season, inspected receipts were 76,679 cars compared with 62,029 cars for the same period last season.

The quality of soybeans inspected in May continued slightly lower than for the preceding month, 87 percent grading No. 2 or better compared with 90 percent in April and 92 percent in March. Thirteen percent fell in the lower grades in May compared with 10 percent in April and 8 percent in March. Eighty-seven percent graded No. 2 or better from October through May this season compared with 32 percent for the corresponding months last year.

Inspection of soybeans in May included truck receipts equivalent to about 18 cars.

● **STANDARD SHORTENING SHIPMENTS.** By members of Institute of Shortening Mfgrs., Inc.

Week ending June 10, bus	11,885,259
Week ending June 17,	6,790,505
Week ending June 24,	6,800,048
Week ending July 1,	8,779,971

Approximately 34.4% of the available commercial storage was filled July 1, 1944 compared with 35.3% June 1, 1944, and 52.5% July 1, 1943.

● **OILFEEDS.** The soybean oil meal situation has eased considerably, reports the War Food Administration. There has been an accumulation of tonnage the last few days and, according to some of the trade, some of the processors have been selling meal freely in the open market for shipment through August. While the soybean oil meal picture has turned about, a feeling prevails, in the opinion of some of the trade, that this is only a temporary situation and will tighten up again by September. Linseed oil meal is still very tight with no offerings being made in the open market and the demand still good.

● **STOCKS.** War Food Administration report of soybean stocks in commercial storage.

	1943	1944
June 13, bus	6,849,260	2,913,000
June 20,	6,105,256	2,787,000
June 27,	5,321,965	2,848,000
July 4,	4,411,130	2,864,000

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

● **ALLOCATION OF FATS AND OILS.** A WFA announcement that use of 10,936 tank cars (60,000-pound capacity) of edible oils — cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn — by refiners and shortening and margarine manufacturers during July, August and September has been authorized. The new quarterly allocation includes 4,390 tank cars of cottonseed oil, 492 tank cars of peanut oil, 5,201 tank cars of soybean oil; and 853 tank cars of corn oil. The announcement also says WFA allocated tung oil and wool fat for June on the same basis as in May, which is 100 percent of current needs for all permitted uses. Edible oils are allocated on a quarterly basis and industrial oils on a monthly basis.

● **PRICE CONTROL EXEMPTION.** Cottonseed flour and peanut flour are exempt from price control as of June 28, 1944, the Office of Price Administration announced.

The exemption, the price agency said, will remove discrimination suffered by processors of these products because of the freedom from price control enjoyed by competitive processors of soybean, potato and rice flour.

All these products are used in the manufacture of flour mixes and bakery products that are subject to price regulations. Therefore, the slight increases that may result in the prices of cottonseed and peanut flour will not be felt by the consuming public.